With a view to prevent and control the occurrence of cyber crimes, the Government has initiated various measures such as enactment of the Information Technology Act, 2000; developing appropriate security guidelines and other best practices to advise administrators of computer systems to implement those practices so as to avoid the systems being attacked by the hackers & other criminals; and conducting of training programmes for the personnel of Law Enforcement Agencies. The Central Bureau of Investigation and other police organizations have set up cyber crime cells with police officers who have been specially trained in cyber forensics and IT security matters. The Ministry of Communications & Information Technology has put in place a specialized, agency, viz., the Indian Computer Energency Response Team (CERT-In), which formulates security guidelines for systems administrators.

(b) The Law Enforcement Agencies are dealing with the cases relating to cyber crimes as and when registered. For further enhancing the skill of the police personnel to deal with cyber crimes training programmes are organized by the State Governments as well as the Central Government. The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB); National Police Academy (NPA); Central Bureau of Investigation Academy; Central Detective Training School & Government Examiners of Questioned Documents are involved in sensitizing and training police personnel.

Textile Exports

*37. SHRI LALITBHAI MEHTA:
SHRIMATI SAVITA SHARDA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that 'Agreement on Textiles and Clothing' came to an end on 1st January, 2005;

(b) if so, how will it be beneficial to our country so far as export of textiles, yarn and readymade garments are concerned; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that in spite of quantitative restrictions being removed in four stages on 1st January, 1995, 1st January, 1998, 1st January, 2002 and 1st January, 2005 our textile, yarn and readymade

garments exports have risen only at 3 to 4 per cent a year?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The free global trading regime would result in increased international trade in textiles thus providing greater export opportunities for the indigenous textile industry. India's textiles and clothing exports in the post quota regime will be driven by value added made-ups & apparels as India has comparative advantages over its competitors in relation to: (i) availability of relatively inexpensive and skilled workforce (ii) presence across the entire value chain (iii) large production base of basic raw materials.

According to a recent study by CRISIL (commissioned by Indian Cotton Mills Federation), the Indian textiles and apparel industry can achieve a potential size of US$ 85 billion by 2010. Of which, the domestic market potential would be US$ 45 billion and export potential would be US$ 40 billion. Nearly 60% of exports would comprise garments.

(c) The textile & clothing exports have recorded a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 5.57% in dollar term during the period 1995-96 to 2003-04.

Hydel-Power Projects Sanctioned to States

†*38. PROF. R.B.S. VARMA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of the number of hydel-power projects that were sanctioned during the last three years in the country

(b) the amount allocated for such projects; and

(c) by when these projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) to (c) In the last three years (2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04) and in 2004-05 (upto January, 2005), nine Hydel Power Projects with an aggregate installed capacity of 6,092 MW have been accorded investment approval in the Central Sector

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.